

II

The Urban District of Esher



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

together with the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1972



THE URBAN DISTRICT OF ESHER



A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1972



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ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1972

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. N.M. Shilson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D.W. Hobson

Councillor	R.W. Acheson-Gray, F.R.I.C.S.
"	L.W. Bailey (Consulting Prod. Eng.)
"	V.J. Bullett
"	F.E. Mallett, A.I.E.E.
"	Mrs. J.M. Merrifield
"	C.H.W. Murphy, C.B.E.
"	J.C. Payne
"	S.W. Porter
"	L.V. Taylor, E.D.
"	Mrs. P.V. Ullman
"	P.K. Whitney

Ex-officio Members:

Councillor Alan E.A. Charlton, F.C.A.
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor Mrs. M.E. Ives
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

E. Pereira, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers (Full Time)

E.V. Fraser, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M.
W.G. Charlesworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

F.L. Barker, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C.F. Packham, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

S.C. Baker, M.A.P.H.I., A.V.I.

C.L. Hunt, M.A.P.H.I.

D.A. McLaren, M.A.P.H.I.

Area Nursing Officer

Miss J.M. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Nursing Officer

Miss M.E. Lowton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Public Health Nurse

Mrs. L. Robinson, S.R.N.

Senior Administrative Officer

Mrs. M. Mitchell

Senior Clerk

Miss D. Arnell

PART I

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL

URBAN DISTRICT OF ESHER

Health Department,
Esher Lodge,
Old Church Path,
Esher.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Esher Urban District Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1972, which has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/73 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

At present work is proceeding in preparation for the reorganisation of Local Government and the National Health Service, which comes into effect on the 1st April 1974. Unless special arrangements are made this is likely to be my last Report before Esher Urban District Council ceases to exist and I retire from your service.

I was appointed as your Medical Officer of Health on the 1st April 1965, when the Council assumed responsibility for the delegated Health and Welfare Services. Organising these was a most interesting and rewarding experience, and with the full support of the Health Committee it was possible to improve in many ways the services offered to the public.

The scheme of delegation brought into one department Environmental Health, Personal Health and Welfare Services. Co-operation between the three was excellent and each learnt to appreciate the importance of the work of the other. I believe that this appreciation will continue after reorganisation, and in the years to come.

continued

As regards local government reorganisation, I would have preferred to see the new authority with a strong and independent Health Department as matters affecting the environment are certain to increase in importance with the passage of time. National Health Service Reorganisation aims at uniting the three branches of medicine - personal health, general practitioner and hospital - so that the staffs work together as a team in the interest of the patients' total health care.

There will be many difficulties at first, but when these have been resolved the public should benefit from more efficient use of available resources and man power.

I wish to thank the Council and, in particular, the members of the Health Committee, for their unfailing support and kindness throughout the years of my service.

In addition, my thanks are due to the staff of the Health Department who have been loyal and hard working throughout. In some cases their future remains uncertain, but I am confident that their interests will be taken care of and I will do my best to help in this respect.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC PEREIRA

Medical Officer of Health.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-1972 was 64,630. This may be compared with his estimate of 64,760 the previous year and the census 1971 figure of 64,414.

Births - During the year 781 live births were registered (384 males and 397 females) compared with 788 in 1971.

The corrected birth rate per thousand population was 13.6 compared with 13.30 in the previous year.

There were 44 premature births and of these 39 survived.

Deaths - The total number of deaths occurring amongst residents was 668 (323 males and 345 females) compared with 698 in 1971.

The corrected death rate was 9.3 per thousand population.

The death rate, infant mortality and still-birth rates all compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board - Kingston Hospital is the main general hospital for the district providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities. The catchment area includes Hinchley Wood, The Dittons, East and West Molesey, Claygate and Esher. Cobham and Oxshott come within the Epsom District Hospital Group and the residents are similarly served by the general hospital.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are normally admitted to Wandle Valley Hospital.

In addition the needs of the residents and the General Medical Practitioners are conveniently met by three small hospitals - Molesey Hospital, Thames Ditton Hospital and Cobham Hospital. Residents also make use of facilities provided by the Teaching Hospitals in the London area.

Laboratory Services - The laboratories of the Kingston and Epsom Hospitals are available for examination of specimens sent in by General Practitioners.

The Public Health Laboratory, West Park Hospital, Epsom, is available for the examination of any pathological specimens and the bacteriological examination of samples of milk, ice-cream, and water. The staff of the Laboratory are prepared to advise and assist the Medical Officer of Health in cases of outbreak of communicable disease.

Mortuary Service - A mortuary located within Epsom Hospital covers the needs of the district and for this service payment is made to the Authority concerned.

Occasionally on the instruction of the Coroner's Officer bodies are directed to the Mortuary at Feltham.

During the year 80 bodies were received in Epsom and Feltham Mortuaries from this district.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

Measles

Twenty cases were notified during the year. These were all children whose parents had not accepted vaccination.

Dysentery

Thirtyseven cases were notified and in every case the casual organism was *Shigella sonnei*.

Thirtytwo of these cases occurred as an outbreak in a residential children's home, the remainder were isolated cases.

Food Poisoning

On Monday morning, the 31st July 1972, I was informed by telephone that of 38 children and adults in residence at Polyapes Scout Camp, Stoke D'Abernon, more than twenty were ill with severe abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Symptoms had started at about 2 a.m.

I visited with the responsible general practitioner and the Chief Public Health Inspector and found that 22 individuals had symptoms and that the adults were more seriously affected than the children. All were beginning to recover and it was decided that they could remain in camp with symptomatic treatment and attention to hygiene.

Enquiries revealed that joints of lamb weighing 15 lbs. had been roasted at mid-day on Saturday, the 29th July, and had been stored in a warm and rather unhygienic kitchen until mid-day on Sunday, the 30th July, when the meat was served cold to all in camp.

This unsatisfactory procedure suggested strongly that the meat was the vehicle of infection. After obtaining portions of the meat and other food for bacteriological examination, instructions were given for all remaining meat to be destroyed by burning. In addition, arrangements were made for the kitchen to be cleansed and for hygienic habits to be adopted by all in camp.

Faecal specimens were obtained from 12 patients and these, together with food samples, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory. The meat, meat fat and gravy produced a heavy growth of *Clostridium welchii* (all other food samples were negative). All faecal specimens from the patients produced a heavy growth of the same organism.

This was a good example of an outbreak of food poisoning being caused by food being cooked before it was required and then stored for several hours at room temperature.

Since that time much work has been carried out at the camp and standards of hygiene are greatly improved.

Two other cases of food poisoning occurred but were isolated incidents and were due to *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Infective Hepatitis

Twelve cases were notified. This is a troublesome and unpleasant illness which is extremely difficult to control and is due to a virus. The incubation period can be as long as 50 days and members of a family sometimes develop the disease at approximately monthly intervals. One family was affected in this way, but in the other instances there were no secondary cases.

The condition is very similar to serum hepatitis, which is spread by inoculation of blood products and often occurs among drug addicts who use contaminated syringes.

There were no known cases of serum hepatitis during the year.

Acute Meningitis

A child aged two was admitted to hospital suffering from meningitis due to a virus, and a girl aged 16 developed meningococcal meningitis. Both made good recoveries and there were no secondary cases.

Tuberculosis

Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of tubercular glands of the neck were notified. Patients were middle aged, scattered throughout the district and unconnected with one another.

In all cases close contacts are sought and investigated by means of chest x-rays, etc. Five of the patients were admitted to Tolworth Hospital and made good recoveries with rest and appropriate drug treatment. Supervision is maintained after apparent recovery.

GENERAL

The influx of Uganda Asians to this country in September did not present a serious problem in this district.

One family, consisting of mother, father and six daughters, arrived at a relative's house in Fleetside, West Molesey, and caused a problem of severe overcrowding. The family was without money and there was a great shortage of bedding and suitable clothing. Blankets and mattresses were loaned to them and arrangements were made for the provision of clothing by the W.R.V.S. The problem of housing was referred to the Area Director of Social Services, who reported their plight to the Uganda Resettlement Board. After some weeks the family moved from the district under arrangements made by the Board.

Apart from this, a few families arrived at the homes of relatives, but they were well accommodated and presented no problems.

Influenza Vaccination

In accordance with the policy of the Council, vaccination against influenza was offered to all employees with a view to maintaining vital services in the event of an epidemic occurring. 140 employees took advantage of this scheme, but in the event there was no serious incidence of the disease.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following statistical tables provide more detailed information on matters which are the concern of the Health Department. Statistical information specifically relating to environmental health is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which forms Part IV of this Report.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	14,846
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (Mid 1972)	..	..	..	..	..	64,630
Number of inhabited houses - end of 1972 - according to rate books	..	..	..	..	..	22,062
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£4,552,394
Product of a penny rate 1972/73	..	..	..	..	..	£44,050

Extract from Vital Statistics:-

					Total	M.	F.
<u>BIRTHS</u>							
Live births	..	..	..	..	781	384	397
Legitimate	..	..	..	..		373	380
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..		11	17
Live births rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	..		12.10				
Corrected live birth rate	..		13.60				
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..		4.00				
					Total	M.	F.
Still-births	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
Legitimate	..	..	..	..		3	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..		-	-
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..		8.00				
					Total	M.	F.
Total live and still-births	..	..			787	387	400

DEATHS

		Total	M.	F.
Total deaths from all causes	.. ..	668	323	345
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	.. .. 10.30			
Corrected death rate	.. .. 9.30			
		Total	M.	F.
Infant deaths (under 1 year of age)		8	6	2
Legitimate	.. ..		6	2
Illegitimate	.. ..		-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. 10.00			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. 11.00			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. -			
		Total	M.	F.
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality		7	5	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	.. 9.00			
		Total	M.	F.
Early Neo-natal Mortality (under 1 week of age)		7	5	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	.. 9.00			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil			
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. Nil			
		Total	M.	F.
Perinatal mortality (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	..	13	8	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	.. 17.00			

CAUSES OF DEATH

Classification

<u>List No.</u>		M.	F.	Total
B 6 (1)	Late effects of respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
B 18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	4	5
B 19 (1)	Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1
B 19 (2)	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	2	2
B 19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	2	13
B 19 (4)	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	7	14	21
B 19 (5)	Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
B 19 (6)	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	32	7	39
B 19 (7)	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	17	17
B 19 (8)	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
B 19 (9)	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	8	-	8
B 19 (10)	Leukaemia	1	5	6
B 19 (11)	Other malignant neoplasms	16	16	32
B 20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1
B 21	Diabetes mellitus	2	1	3
B 46 (1)	Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	2	2
B 23	Anaemias	1	1	2
B 46 (3)	Mental disorders	1	-	1
B 46 (4)	Multiple sclerosis	2	1	3
B 26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	4	8
B 27	Hypertensive disease	2	6	8
B 28	Ischaemic heart disease	95	74	169
B 29	Other forms of heart disease	13	35	48
B 30	Cerebrovascular disease	34	48	82
B 46 (6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	16	25	41
B 31	Influenza	1	6	7
B 32	Pneumonia	15	28	43
B 46 (5)	Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	3

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

<u>List No.</u>		M.	F.	Total
B 33 (1)	Bronchitis and emphysema	14	3	17
B 33 (2)	Asthma	-	2	2
B 46 (7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	6	8
B 34	Peptic ulcer	2	4	6
B 36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	-	3
B 37	Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
B 46 (8)	Other diseases of digestive system	3	1	4
B 38	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
B 46 (9)	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	4	5
B 46 (11)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	5	7
B 42	Congenital anomalies	2	2	4
B 43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	1	4
B 44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-	1
B 45	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	4	4
BE 47	Motor vehicle accidents	9	2	11
BE 48	All other accidents	7	1	8
BE 49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	4	2	6
BE 50	All other external causes	-	1	1
Total		323	345	668

Accidental Deaths

Eleven residents lost their lives on the roads. This number includes 4 persons over the age of 70 and one child aged 11.

There were two deaths due to an aircraft accident, and 4 elderly people died as a result of accidents in the home or garden.

In addition, 4 people took their own lives, and an unknown infant was abandoned on the bank of the River Mole.

DEATHS - AGE GROUPS

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Total
MALES	5	1	1	2	3	2	5	24	67	96	117	323
FEMALES	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	16	35	67	220	345
TOTAL	7	1	3	3	3	3	6	40	102	163	337	668

STATEMENT SHOWING WHERE DEATHS OCCURRED

In this district 358
Hospitals outside district 215
Died in other districts 95

668

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS

	Total number of deaths	Age at death
Congenital abnormality	2	1 day 4 months
Intra-partum anoxia	1	15 minutes
Lack of care & attention at birth	1	Under 1 hour
Prematurity	4	1 hour 6 hours 2 days 3 days

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1972

	Live Births Rate per 1,000 Population	Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 (Total Live and Still)	Deaths (All ages) Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths (Under one year) Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births	Deaths (Under 4 weeks) Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England & Wales	14.8	12.00	12.1	17.00	12.00
Esher	13.6	8.00	9.3	10.00	9.00

NUMBER OF ALL NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED YEARLY DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dysentery ..	4	3	25	14	5	37
Food poisoning ..	8	1	56	19	1	24
Infective jaundice ..	-	3	30	17	8	12
Malaria ..	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles ..	548	43	36	133	84	20
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever ..	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scarlet fever ..	-	11	16	4	7	5
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	13	11	10	12	6	6
Typhoid fever ..	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping cough ..	16	10	2	10	9	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of children immunised for the first time during the year:-

(a) Pre-school children (under 5 years)	..	630
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	.. ..	8

Number of children given reinforcing doses during 1972 779

Total number of children immunised during last five years:-

(a) Under 5 years	.. .. .	4,327
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	.. .. .	5,433

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The Department of Health and Social Security recommended that vaccination against smallpox as a routine procedure in early childhood should be discontinued. However, staff in special categories likely to be in contact with the disease should a case occur, must be vaccinated and re-vaccinated at regular intervals.

In addition, travellers to countries in which the disease is endemic would require vaccination.

As a result of this advice, the number of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated at Clinics and by general practitioners was greatly reduced compared with previous years.

Primary vaccination	..	72
Revaccination	..	103
		<hr/> 175 <hr/>

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

	AGE		
	At date of final injection		Total
	0-4 years	5-15 years	
Number of children who have completed a primary course of three injections whether single or combined during the year ended 31st December, 1972 ..	630	29	659
Number of children who received a reinforcing dose ..	27	1227	1254

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number of children who have completed a primary course of 3 injections during the year ended					
31st December, 1972	..	..	..	..	629
Number of children given a reinforcing dose				..	19

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Number of Persons who
completed a Primary
Course of Treatment
in 1972

Age Group -- Born in

1972	..	..	..	5
1971	..	..	..	458
1970	..	..	..	124
1969	..	..	..	11
1965-1968	..	..	..	4
Other under age 16	..	..	..	3
				<hr/> 605 <hr/>

In addition 819 reinforcing doses were given during the year.

Vaccination against Measles. - During the year 603 children were given protective injections.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis. - This is reported in the School Health Section.

497 children were given B.C.G. during the year.

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles). - During the year 135 children were given protective injections.

TUBERCULOSIS

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR 1972

Age Periods	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory M. F.	Non-Respiratory M. F.	Respiratory M. F.	Non-Respiratory M. F.
0-4	- -	- -	- -	- -
5-14	- -	- -	- -	- -
15-24	- -	- -	- -	- -
25-44	- 1	- 1	- -	- -
45-64	2 2	- -	- -	- -
65 and upwards	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Totals	2 3	- 1	1 -	- -

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases on register 1st January 1972	47	38	4	11	51	49
New cases notified	2	3	-	1	2	4
Cases moved into district	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	49	43	4	12	53	55
Deaths from tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths from other causes	1	-	-	-	1	-
Removed from district	1	5	1	2	2	7
Recovered	1	2	-	1	1	3
TOTAL REMOVED FROM REGISTER	4	7	1	3	5	10
Number of cases on register 31st December 1972	45	36	3	9	48	45

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICEGeneral Practitioners' Service

Number of patients referred	..	359
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	-
Cases of Lung Cancer	..	-

Public Mass Radiography Service .. 2348

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	2
Cases of Lung Cancer	..	2

Employees of Esher Urban District Council referred by Medical Officer of Health as part of medical examination	..	38
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Medical Examination of Adults at Local Clinics

Esher Urban District Council staff	..	132
Surrey County Council Staff	..	128

260

PART II

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND CARE OF THE ELDERLY

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

These services are provided by your Medical and Dental Officers, Health Visitors and District Nurses and Midwives, working in the clinics and in the homes.

They comprise ante- and post-natal care of the mother, and care of the pre-school child.

Domiciliary confinements are now so few that Midwives no longer hold ante-natal sessions at the local clinics - they are able to give all necessary care in the patients' own homes.

The Apgar score is now recorded on all births both domiciliary and hospital. This gives a precise summary which is universally understood in the medical field, of the physical condition of the baby at the time of birth.

Ante- and post-natal care of mothers booked for hospital is given by the hospital concerned, by General Practitioners, and by Medical Officers at the local authority clinics. Those who book early are encouraged to attend the local clinic for mothercraft and relaxation classes provided by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Child Care - Essentially this consists in observing the mental and physical development of the child from birth until school entry, when the school health service comes into operation.

Medical Officers have been trained in developmental paediatrics, and are able to note any deviation from the normal by examining the children at regular intervals. This is the best way of discovering at an early age any abnormality which may be amenable to early treatment.

Similarly Health Visitors are trained to observe early signs of mental or physical abnormality, both in the clinics and in the home environment. They frequently become aware of problems which are affecting the welfare of the family, and by suitable advice or action are able to prevent the situation deteriorating.

Sufficient sessions are provided at the local clinics to allow for periodic medical examination, and for advice and health education by the Health Visitors. In addition, the following special arrangements are made and tests carried out in an endeavour to diagnose early any abnormality.

THE OBSERVATION REGISTER OF CHILDREN AT RISK
AND THE
HANDICAP REGISTER

These two registers continue to fulfil a useful medical and social role.

Of the 781 live births in Esher during 1972, 330 infants - 162 boys and 168 girls - were initially placed on the Observation Register. Many of these were for relatively minor factors, usually associated with the birth experience. After six months, during which time they had been screened medically at least twice, most of these children were found to be developing quite normally and no longer considered at risk.

Only 3 children born during 1972 were placed on the Handicap Register. Such notifications are completed for every Surrey child in the age range 0 - 18, who has a substantial physical, mental or emotional handicap, which is thought to be permanent or long-term.

The scheme for notification to Medical Officers of Health of congenital defects apparent at birth continues to serve a very useful function by calling attention to abnormalities at the earliest possible moment.

Care of Premature Infants - Infants born prematurely require special care. When born at home they are transferred to hospital unless the doctor and midwife are satisfied that conditions in the home are entirely satisfactory.

When infants are born prematurely in hospital, the Health Visitor is informed before discharge in order that close supervision can be maintained.

During the year 44 infants were born prematurely (all in hospital) and of these 39 survived for over 28 days.

Guthrie Test for Phenylketonuria - This is a rare condition which, if undiagnosed, leads on to mental defect. If discovered early enough, and before the brain has been damaged, it can be treated by special diet, with most encouraging results.

A drop of blood is taken by the Midwife from every six-day-old baby and is forwarded to the Pathologist, Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, who then carries out the Guthrie Test for phenylketonuria.

Hearing Test - Every baby is given a special hearing test by the Health Visitor at about age 8 months. If the baby fails the test, or there is any doubt, the child is referred to the County Audiologist for expert opinion. Early detection of defective hearing, and use of a hearing aid, can prevent a child becoming mentally retarded and defective of speech. 36 children under 5 years of age were referred for special examination during the year.

Vision - Particular attention is paid to vision in early infancy. If the Medical Officer is not entirely satisfied that visual function is normal at age six months, the infant is referred to an ophthalmic specialist for his opinion. In this way, defects which can become irreversible are sometimes discovered and treated in good time.

Mothers are encouraged to attend periodically at the Clinics so that the development of the child can be regularly checked. Health Visitors are present to give advice on feeding and other problems, and to provide education in matters concerning health. Special facilities provided at the Clinics include dental treatment, speech therapy and remedial treatment by a physiotherapist.

DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

These services are supervised by Miss J.M. Cole, Area Nursing Officer, and Miss M. Lowton, Nursing Officer. They are provided by a staff of Health Visitors, District Nurses and District Nurse/Midwives.

Health Visiting - The Council employs an adequate staff of Health Visitors, who work from the local Clinics. Their function is essentially preventive and educational. In addition to being State Registered Nurses, each has taken a special course of training and has gained the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Of recent years their responsibilities have increased to include the mental and physical welfare of the whole family. They are trained to observe the early signs of impending breakdown in family relationships, and are often able, by early and suitable advice, to prevent the occurrence of serious problems which can later lead to a 'break up' of the family. They are in touch with other statutory and voluntary organisations, whose assistance they call upon when required.

The health and welfare of the entire family is their concern and an important part of their work is to ensure that the elderly are receiving all the benefits of the State to which they are entitled.

District Nursing - Esher employs 14 whole-time District Nurses and 4 part-time Nurses who do regular work and are able to increase their hours as required to cover holidays and staff sickness.

They work under the directions of the local family doctors, who contact them direct when they require their services for a patient.

More than 70% of the time of the District Nurses is spent in the care of the elderly and the chronic sick.

2 part-time Auxiliary Nurses are also employed. They work under the direction and supervision of the District Nurses, and their chief function is bathing the frail elderly.

Midwifery - In view of the small number of domiciliary confinements no full-time Midwives are now employed in the district. Four District Nurses are also employed as Midwives and the needs of the area are covered satisfactorily in this way.

There were 790 births in 1972 and of these only 18 took place in the home. There were, however, 218 early discharges from hospital, for whose care the Midwives were responsible. In the London Borough of Kingston there is an arrangement whereby the Midwife accompanies the mother to hospital, delivers her and then continues the care of the mother and baby at home. There is much to be said for this scheme, but at present Kingston Hospital is not able to extend the facilities to this district.

Ante- and post-natal medical supervision is mainly carried out by general practitioners and hospital departments. The only active local authority ante-natal clinic is at the Dittons Clinic, since the general practitioners in this area are in single-handed practice and prefer not to undertake this work.

It is sad to report that there was a maternal death during the year.

Attachment of Health Visitors and District Nurses to General Practitioners -

A fairly successful scheme of attachment of staff to a group practice in Molesey has been operating for three years. In this case three full-time Health Visitors and two District Nurses are attached to a group of six family doctors. The attached staff work only with patients of the doctors in the group and are not confined to geographical areas. The arrangement works to the benefit of the doctors and their patients and provides a fuller and more rewarding job for the nurses. In addition a District Nurse works full-time at the Central Surgery undertaking various duties, such as injections, dressings, taking blood specimens, etc.

The scheme is most valuable, but communications are limited as there is no accommodation for the staff at the Central Surgery and the doctors are exceptionally busy. The situation has been improved by allocating to each Health Visitor the patients of two doctors.

In Claygate a Health Visitor and a District Nurse are attached to a group of three doctors. Accommodation is available at the Central Surgery and the arrangement works excellently.

In another part of Claygate a Health Visitor and a District Nurse are attached to a practice of two doctors with success, although they are not working from the doctors surgery.

Elsewhere in the district there are no attachments of staff, either because the doctors are not interested in such arrangements, or else because they are in single handed practice. For these reasons I am sorry to report that the percentage of attached staff is lower in Esher than in any other part of the County.

There are plans to extend the existing clinics at Cobham and Dittons to form Health Centres, the former scheduled for completion early in 1976. These projects will have the effect of bringing together the general practitioners and provide for attachment schemes.

During the year on two occasions surgery facilities were made available at Dittons Clinic for locums employed by the local general practitioners whilst they were on holiday and this appeared to be quite successful.

Health Education - One of the most important functions of a Health Visitor is to impart health education continuously on all matters which can improve the health and welfare of the families for whom she is responsible, as well as their individual members.

In addition one Health Visitor, Miss Francis, devotes half her time to this subject and is responsible for planning, or assisting in planning, sessions in schools, as well as providing publicity material and displays in the local clinics. She has a store and work-room at Cobham Clinic, which is well equipped with all manner of visual aids which she makes available as required.

Health education is continuously undertaken at the clinics in the form of mothercraft sessions for expectant mothers, at child health and geriatric sessions, and with various outside groups at evening meetings.

In the autumn a Smokers' Advisory Clinic was provided by the British Temperance Society, which was well attended.

SPECIAL CLINICS

Family Planning - Accommodation at the local authority clinics is made available to the Family Planning Association, who act as agents for the County Council and provide daytime and evening sessions.

In general, charges are made for consultation and supplies, but where family planning is required on account of the wife's health there is a right to completely free treatment under arrangements made by the Surrey County Council with the Family Planning Association. In the case of families requiring treatment on social grounds, charges can be partly or wholly remitted under the same arrangements. These arrangements can be readily made through the Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives.

Regular sessions are held at the Clinics at Cobham, Thames Ditton, Molesey and Esher - at the latter a weekly session being held for the insertion of intra uterine devices.

The following figures have been provided by the Family Planning Association and relate to work done during 1972:-

	Clinics		
	Cobham	Molesey & Esher	Thames Ditton
Doctor Sessions	86	208	26
New Patients	117	283	51
Birth Control	1177	2728	266
Consultation & Marital Difficulties	48	32	1
Sub Fertility	-	1	1
I.U.D. Fitted	-	53	-

The needs of the district appear to be adequately covered and the number of sessions provided can be increased at short notice if the demand increases. Arrangements also exist for a doctor and nurse to visit the home and provide advice and treatment for any woman who may be unable to visit a clinic. The number of such cases in this district is very small.

Well Women Clinics - Regular sessions are held at the Clinics at Molesey, Cobham and Thames Ditton, to which women over 25 years of age are encouraged to come for a general medical examination and to have a cervical smear taken to eliminate the possibility of early carcinoma of the cervix.

Smears are sent to the Consultant Cytologist, St. Stephen's Hospital, S.W.10., for examination and report. No cases of early carcinoma were diagnosed in this way during the year, but other less serious conditions were found and were referred for treatment.

Smears are also taken at Family Planning Clinics, by general practitioners and in the gynaecological departments of hospitals.

The routine examination of smears has now been computerised and women in future will automatically be called for a repeat smear every five years.

During the year under review 866 patients had smears taken at the local clinics. Attendance remains poor despite continuous efforts at persuasion by the Health Visitors and quite considerable publicity.

Carcinoma of the cervix is most common in social groups III and IV and unfortunately it is women in these groups who are most likely to fail to keep appointments.

Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest - The Chest Clinic at Kingston Hospital is available to residents of the whole district. There continues to be a steady decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Clinic is now responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and care of patients suffering from other conditions, such as carcinoma of the lung, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.

A Health Visitor employed by this district works closely with the Chest Physician and spends half her time supervising the health and welfare of the patients. When a case of tuberculosis is diagnosed she searches for the source of infection and arranges for the investigation of all close contacts. She can arrange for patients to receive extra food, clothing, bedding, etc., through the Voluntary Care Committee, and for holidays to be provided under arrangements made by the Standing Conference of Care Committees.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

This is undertaken by the District Council, by the Personal Health Services delegated to the District Council and by the Old People's Welfare Council and various other voluntary organisations. (The Social Services Department of the County Council have certain other important functions, such as provision of residential accommodation for the elderly, provision of home helps, aids, telephones, etc., but no mention of this work is made in this Report).

Care by the District Council - This Council has been most active for a number of years in providing purpose-built accommodation suitable for the elderly. It takes the form of Housemother Schemes, Warden Schemes, bungalows and flats.

There are ten Housemother Schemes located in various parts of the district. Together they comprise 185 single and 22 double units. Each Scheme consists of a building providing self-contained flatlets and a resident Housemother, who is able to watch over the welfare of the residents and to give assistance in case of emergency.

In addition, three Housemother Schemes provide bungalows and flats separate from the main building but which are under the supervision of the Housemother. These provide 15 single and 38 double units of accommodation.

There are two Warden Schemes in which groups of bungalows and flats are supervised by a resident living nearby who is employed as a Warden. These provide 7 single and 18 double units.

As well as the above accommodation the Council has provided 98 single bedroom bungalows, 17 two-bedroom bungalows and 67 flats.

The Council has thus built homes for nearly 700 elderly people and has plans to continue this good work in the future.

St. Chad's, St. Mary's Road, Long Ditton was acquired by the Council in 1965 with a view to its conversion to residential welfare accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948. Resulting from the housing of so many elderly people it became clear that there was a need for a local home to which a resident could be transferred when, through increasing age or chronic ill health, the elderly person was no longer able to care for herself. The house was suitably adapted and its administration was taken over by a housing association, known as the Esher Housing Trust, in October 1969. It provides accommodation for 14 residents and has two full-time and four part-time staff. The scheme has proved to be most valuable, and the activities of the housing association may well be extended at some time in the future.

Plans for the Future - Building has started on a new Housemother Scheme at Wootton, Esher, and should be completed early in 1974, and, in the fairly near future, there may be schemes at Cobham and Oxshott. There are still over 600 old age pensioners on the waiting list and the Council's policy of building mainly for the elderly not only provides them with convenient accommodation, but also releases a number of under-occupied Council houses for use by young families.

Care by the Delegated Personal Health Services - All general Health Visitors have responsibility for the health and welfare of the elderly members of their family case loads. Further, in Cobham, the Dittons, Hinchley Wood, Claygate and Esher, three Health Visitors are employed half-time solely on this work.

The Health Visitors are responsible for staffing Screening Clinics for the elderly and these are held weekly at the Clinics at Molesey, the Dittons, Esher and Cobham. At these geriatric sessions the elderly have checks on hearing and vision, and arrangements are made, where appropriate, for the fitting of hearing aids and spectacles. Facilities include chiropody, which at present is limited by the difficulty in obtaining staff. Advice is given on diet and certain welfare foods are sold at a cheap rate.

There is some medical supervision, and those who attend can be given physiotherapy, with the concurrence of the patient's family doctor, who is also contacted if any other form of treatment is needed.

The Health Visitors ensure that the elderly are getting their full entitlement from the Ministry of Health and Social Security: they are able to recommend the provision of various aids and help the old people to get assistance from statutory and voluntary organisations.

Care of the elderly by the Health Visitors has developed rapidly in the last few years, and in this respect Esher appears to be well ahead of the rest of the County. The reason for this has been the appointment of part-time Geriatric Health Visitors who specialise in this work and whose main interest is in seeking out frail elderly people and providing every possible service which can work to their benefit.

Care by Voluntary Organisations

The Esher District Old People's Welfare Council - is a voluntary organisation sponsored by the District Council and largely financed by it. It includes representatives of most local voluntary organisations and its function is to stimulate and co-ordinate voluntary work throughout the district.

Voluntary activities include the following:-

Meals-on-Wheels Service

In the northern part of the district this is organised and manned by the W.R.V.S. who have done magnificent work in this respect over a number of years. With the provision of a new purpose-built kitchen and Day Centre the service was considerably developed in 1972. Meals are provided 5 days per week and there is a Luncheon Club open 4 days per week to all old age pensioners.

In Cobham and Oxshott a smaller but most valuable service is provided by the B.R.C.S. and other voluntary organisations. It is hoped that in time there will be a purpose-built kitchen and Day Centre in this area.

Home Visiting for the Elderly

This service provides for visitors to lonely old people and has been organised by Mr. C.F. Packham, Assistant Honorary Secretary, Old People's Welfare Council, who has provided all visitors with a booklet which gives them information regarding persons and agencies through which the elderly can be assisted.

As well as befriending the elderly, the visitors take note of any apparent needs and report any deterioration in health or welfare which appears to require attention.

The visitors serve a most valuable purpose by keeping under supervision those who are frail and live by themselves.

Social Clubs - There are eleven clubs for the elderly which are located in various parts of the district and are organised by voluntary bodies. They serve a most important function by encouraging pensioners to maintain social contacts with their fellows, and thus to live a fuller and more enjoyable life.

The Old People's Welfare Council has assisted some of these clubs by providing a vehicle specially adapted to take wheelchairs, thus enabling certain physically handicapped people to attend who would otherwise be more or less housebound.

Holidays for the Elderly - For some years past block bookings have been made at holiday resorts and transport has been provided so that elderly people have been able to take holidays at very moderate cost. As they have grown in strength this sort of arrangement has been adopted by some of the clubs and other voluntary organisations in the district.

Housing Associations - There are two Housing Associations which provide sheltered accommodation for older people at moderate cost. They are located in various parts of the district and supplement the work of the Council.

The May Fayre - is held annually on Esher Green and on each occasion a stall has been provided and the proceeds assist the funds of the Welfare Council.

"Services for Senior Citizens" - is a pamphlet containing information on the various services available. It is printed for the Esher District Old People's Welfare Council and is distributed widely.

General - The total of voluntary work cannot be estimated, but it is of the greatest possible value to elderly residents and supplements effectively the facilities provided by statutory bodies. The Old People's Welfare Council has been interested in promoting and encouraging any form of voluntary work throughout the district, and its activities have gradually increased each year. With the support of the Chairman, the Officers have done a great deal of work to make it a success. A paid part-time Secretary/Organiser was appointed in May and a full-time driver in June and this has done much to extend the services for the elderly. A mini-bus has been ordered but unfortunately there is a long delay in delivery. It is hoped this should be available in 1973.

PART III

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

1. General

Medical Officers, Health Visitors and School Nurses supervise the health of children who attend our schools, and those private schools which have applied for the service.

This is mainly carried out by the scheme of medical inspections described below. Every child is carefully examined soon after entry to the infants' school and to the secondary school. At age eight there is inspection of selected children only, and at school leaving age pupils are interviewed by the Medical Officer and examined only if there appears to be some special reason.

Health Visitors take part in the examination of children attending infants' and junior schools, when their knowledge of the family background can be of great assistance to the school doctors. They also visit these schools each term to carry out hygiene inspections, and at any time at the request of the Head Teacher, or where there is an undue incidence of infectious disease in the school. They test the vision of children at ages five and eight.

School Nurses attend at medical inspections of secondary school children and test their vision at entry, at age thirteen and at school leaving age.

Bacilluria test - this is a urine test which has been introduced this year in respect of girls, and is taken at their first school medical. This is to diagnose bladder and kidney infections which could cause serious trouble in later life.

The County Audiometrician has a yearly programme designed to test the hearing of all children aged between six and seven years. All who fail the test are referred to the School Medical Officer.

In addition, the Educational Psychologist visits all schools and assesses those who are not making normal progress or who are of concern to the Head Teacher.

Health Visitors have allocated to them specific schools and they form the principal link between the school, the home, the family doctor and other agencies on matters relating to the health and well being of the school child.

2. Population and Schools

(a) Maintained Schools

There were 27 Primary and Secondary departments in the area on 31st December 1972, housing 7,655 children.

(b) Independent Schools

Independent schools may make application for school medical and dental inspection to be made available to their pupils. In the Esher district five such schools (St. Joseph's Convent, Rowan Brae, Emberhurst School, Milbourne Lodge Senior School and Grantchester House), have so far made such applications, and the services have been provided.

3. Medical Inspection

(a) Routine Medical Inspection

The systematic medical inspection by age groups is undertaken in the area as follows:-

Primary

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) On entry | - Complete medical examination with eye test plus Bacilluria test for girls during second term after completion of questionnaire by parents. |
| (ii) During year in which age 8 is reached | - By selection by school doctor, Health Visitor or Head Teacher, or at parents' request. All children have eye test. |

Secondary

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) On entry | - Complete medical examination with eye test after completion of questionnaire by parents. |
| (ii) During year in which age 13 is reached | - Eye test only. |
| (iii) During year in which age 15 is reached | - All children have eye test and are interviewed by school doctor and medically examined if thought necessary. |

Children are also inspected at any time at the request of the parent or Head Teacher.

2,145 children were examined at medical examinations during the period - parents were present for 1,350 of these examinations. 768 children were considered not to require a medical examination under the selective medical scheme.

(b) Special and Re-examination

Children who may be potential handicapped pupils, either physically or mentally, are supervised and followed up as often as necessary and a handicapped register is kept to make sure regular assessments are made and the child channelled to suitable employment when the time comes. Children who are receiving treatment or recommended for treatment are reinspected as a routine.

(c) General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of a pupil examined at a routine medical inspection is determined by the personal assessment of the School Doctor.

Of the 2,145 pupils inspected at routine medical inspections, none was found to be in unsatisfactory general physical condition.

(d) Head Infestation

In 1970 this became quite a problem at some schools as the lice had become resistant to the materials used to eradicate them. Accordingly, the number of head inspections was greatly increased and any cases found of infestation were strictly supervised.

A new substance - Prioderm - has been brought into use during the past two years with excellent results, and the number of cases are gradually being reduced.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
No. of head examinations	7,317	9,649	4,391
No. of infestations ..	38	52	53

(e) Infectious Diseases

338 cases of infectious disease occurred amongst school children. These were mainly chicken pox and mumps.

4. Defects found at Routine Medical Inspections

The following table shows the percentage of defects found at routine medical inspections during 1972:-

Number of pupils examined	..	..	..	2,145
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment				306
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment			..	14%
Number of defects requiring treatment			..	313

5. Treatment of Disease and Defects(a) Attendance at School Clinics

Special sessions are held at clinics throughout the area for remedial exercises, speech therapy, hearing and vision defects, and staffed by specialists in their particular field.

For details of attendances see Tables F.G.H.I. and J.

(b) Child Guidance

Children presenting problems of behaviour are referred to the Hersham Child Guidance Clinic, which provides a most valuable service. The Clinic is overworked, but the waiting for non-urgent cases has been reduced by the provision of an additional Clinic at Chertsey. Cases requiring a report for the Juvenile Court are given absolute priority, and really urgent cases can usually be seen without much delay.

(c) Convalescent Treatment

The Council's scheme provides for free convalescent treatment for any pupil attending a school or educational establishment maintained by the Education Authority, or attending an independent school for which school health service facilities have been made available. Ten children received a holiday this year.

6. Deaths of School Children

During the year 2 deaths of school children were reported. Both were boys who died as the result of accidents.

7. Dental Inspection and Treatment

The following table shows the number of children who were examined by the Dental Surgeons at routine and special inspections, and the number referred for treatment during the year.

Number inspected	..	..	..	..	7,811
Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	4,195
Number treated	..	..	..	..	2,078

Repeated dental inspections reveal that a large number of children who do not have treatment through the School Dental Service attend private Dentists.

8. Employment of Children

76 children aged 13 or over were examined by School Medical Officers during the period to ascertain their fitness to undertake part-time employment. All were fit for employment.

13 children were examined during the year to enable them to take part in entertainment, and all were found to be fit.

9. Immunisation

It has been found by examination of the records that nearly 100% of school entrants are adequately protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, and about 80% against smallpox. Vaccination against measles commenced in 1968 and a good proportion of children now entering school have either been vaccinated or else have had the disease.

The scheme for immunising girls aged 11-13 against German Measles which began in 1970 is now proceeding satisfactorily.

The general policy is that, wherever possible, a child shall be educated in an ordinary school. When the handicap is such that special education is considered essential, the case must be very carefully assessed with assistance from experts in each particular field.

Where special education in a day school is considered suitable, the case is referred to the District Education Officer, who makes the necessary arrangements including the provision of transport.

Admission to Residential Special Schools

This is arranged by the Chief Education Officer at County Hall on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

Table V shows that there were 246 children on the Handicapped Pupils' Register at 31st December, 1972, and of these 35 are attending residential schools.

The names and addresses of physically handicapped children are passed to the appropriate Social Worker so that she can get to know them and give some thought to their future lives. At about age 13 the intention is that she shall maintain close contact and ensure that these children are guided into the most suitable occupation, with or without special training.

TABLE IA. MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Routine inspections	2,145
Reinspections	205
Special inspections	11

B. INFESTATION

Number of children examined	7,317
Number of individual children found to be infested	38

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOLCHILDREN

TABLE II

A. DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	No. of Defects Requiring Treatment
Skin	22
Eyes -	
(a) Vision	107
(b) Squint	25
(c) Other	4
Ears -	
(a) Hearing	9
(b) Otitis Media	5
(c) Other	-
Nose or Throat	15
Speech	20
Lymphatic Glands	-
Heart and Circulation	3
Lungs	9
Developmental -	
(a) Hernia	2
(b) Other	3
Orthopaedic -	
(a) Posture	12
(b) Feet	7
(c) Other	9
Nervous System -	
(a) Epilepsy	5
(b) Other	3
Psychological -	
(a) Development	2
(b) Stability	2
Abdomen	1
Other	48
Total	313

Note: These figures also include a small number of Special Inspections

B. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II	Total Individual Pupils
1967 and later	6	31	33
1966	13	56	70
1965	3	10	13
1964	8	16	24
1963	10	22	30
1962	7	11	18
1961	37	23	59
1960	16	18	33
1959	2	7	8
1958	3	4	7
1957	4	3	7
1956 and earlier	2	1	4
Totals	111	202	306

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTSTABLE IIIA. DISEASES OF THE SKIN

					<u>No. of cases known to have been treated during the year</u>
Scabies	..	..	..	..	8
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	1
Warts	..	..	..	..	31
Other skin diseases	.	..	..	..	-
					<hr/>
Total					40
					<hr/>

B. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

					<u>No. of cases known to have been dealt with</u>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	..	..	..	..	-
Errors of refraction (including squint)					266
					<hr/>
Total					266
					<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	..	..	..	..	189

C. DEFECTIVE HEARING

During the year 2 school children have been provided with hearing aids at the expense of the Authority.

D. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(This includes hospital cases)

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	6
(b) Pupils who received recuperative holidays under School Health Service arrangements	10
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above -	
1. Heart	1
2. Lungs	4
3. Nervous System	14
4. Lymphatic Glands	-
5. Developmental	1
6. Abdomen	3
7. Psychological	1
8. Other	25
Total (a) and (c)	55

E. ATTENDANCES AT SCHOOL MEDICAL CLINICS

Defect	No. of Attendances
Skin	1
Eyes	18
Ears	41
Nose & Throat	2
Speech	11
Lymphatic Glands	-
Heart	1
Lungs	2
Developmental	10
Orthopaedic	13
Nervous System	5
Psychological	41
Abdomen	2
Other	36
Total	183

E. (contd.)

No. of school children examined for part-time employment	..	..	..	..	76
No. of children examined for entertainment licences					13
No. of teachers and student teachers medically examined	..	..	..	..	96

F. ATTENDANCES AT EYE CLINICS

The table below gives details of work carried out at the Molesey, Esher and Cobham Eye Clinics during the period:-

* No. of attendances	..	..	..	845
No. of individual patients examined			..	656

* This includes school children, pre-school and specials.

G. REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Centres - Cobham, Esher, Ditton and Molesey

No. of sessions	..	..	..	71
No. treated	..	..	..	41
No. of attendances	..	..	..	210
No. of new cases admitted		..	..	25
No. discharged	..	..	..	7

H. SPEECH THERAPY

Centres - Cobham, Esher, Ditton and Molesey

No. of cases under treatment	209
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I. AUDIOMETRY - HEARING TESTS

The following table gives details of the number of children tested and the results of investigation of children who failed the test during 1972:-

	Routine Examina- tions	Retests & Special	Total
(1) No. of children tested ..	1504	96	1600
(2) No. of children who failed test	115	50	165
(3) Result of investigation by School Medical Officers			
(a) No significant hearing loss	4	-	4
(b) No significant hearing loss but child appears mentally retarded	-	-	-
Deafness due to			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	58	16	74
(d) Old otitis media ..	16	11	27
(e) Injury	-	-	-
(f) Other causes	7	17	24
(g) Undetermined cause ..	1	4	5
(h) Untraced or left district	-	-	-
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids ..	-	-	-
(j) Investigation remaining to be carried out ..	29	2	31
TOTAL	115	50	165
(4) Recommendations -			
(a) No action required ..	26	8	34
(b) For observation only ..	60	22	82
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	12	9	21
(d) Referred to G.P. ..	14	8	22
(e) Referred to ENT Consultant	-	-	-
(f) Special position in class	3	3	6
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by Teacher of the Deaf	-	-	-
TOTAL	115	50	165

J. AUDIOLOGY - HEARING DEFECTS

Ages	New Cases referred to Audiology Clinic	Not fully assessed by end of previous year	Found to have impaired hearing but not requiring aid	No. found to have impaired hearing and recommended for hearing aid	Found to have normal hearing	Not fully assessed by end of year	Total Examinations at Audiology Clinic during the year
0-2	6	2	-	1	5	2	8
2-5	30	9	-	-	31	7	40
5-7	16	3	1	-	16	4	24
7-11	9	4	-	1	10	2	18
11+	7	3	-	-	7	2	10
Total	68	21	1	2	69	17	100

DENTAL INSPECTION & TREATMENTTABLE IVDENTAL INSPECTION & TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 19721. Attendances and Treatment

First Attendance	1194
Subsequent Attendances	2216
Total Attendances	3410
Additional courses of treatment commenced	443
Fillings in permanent teeth	2451
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1132
Permanent teeth filled	2014
Deciduous teeth filled	1073
Permanent teeth extracted	157
Deciduous teeth extracted	408
General anaesthetics	64
Emergencies	12
Number of pupils x-rayed	252
Prophylaxis	1095
Teeth otherwise conserved	8
Number of teeth root filled	6
Inlays	3
Crowns	19
Courses of treatment completed	2078

2. Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	20
Cases completed during year	6
Cases discontinued during year	Nil
No. of removable appliances fitted	26
No. of fixed appliances fitted	Nil
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	Nil

3. Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3
Number of dentures supplied	3

4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	4
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5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	6167
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	1081
Number of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment	3691
Number of (a) plus (b) offered treatment	2854
(c) Pupils reinspected at school clinic	563
Number of (c) found to require treatment	504

6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	442.2
Sessions devoted to inspection	62.1
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	1.5

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

PARTICULARS OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS AT 31st DECEMBER 1972

Category	DISPOSAL																	
	Total Handi- capped pupils		Recommended Special School or Hostel						Recom- mended special education in Ordinary School		Home Tuition		Tuition in Hospital or Special Units		Under Review			
M	F	M	F	In Special School or Hostel	Parents refuse consent	On Waiting List	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Blind	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Partially sighted	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	
Deaf	5	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	
Partially deaf	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	
Educationally																		
sub-normal	58	36	49	31	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	
Epileptic	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	3	-	
Maladjusted	23	3	14	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	
Physically																		
handicapped	21	16	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	2	
Delicate	17	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	-	-	
Speech defect	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Diabetic	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	
Dyslexia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Total	163	83	79	38	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	40	9	4	

PART IV

ENVIRONMENTAL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Esher.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for the year 1972, my eleventh Annual Report which summarises the environmental health work of the department.

In June the department was saddened by the sudden death of Mr. Dennis Taylor, the Council's Pest Control Officer. He was succeeded by Mr. J.R. Nicholls.

In the field of Consumer Protection action was taken in February to publicise the danger from excess lead in paint used on children's building blocks imported from the Far East. Later in the year in common with other Authorities we were concerned with the possibility of young children being poisoned by ingesting poison from black and red bean-like seeds from Africa made into necklaces etc. A number were surrendered and destroyed.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and Dr. Pereira and Officers in other departments for their valued help and support. My thanks, too, to the Public Health Inspectors and to the technical and office staff for their assistance and loyalty throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. L. BARKER.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

ANALYSIS OF VISITS

Air Pollution research	74
Caravans	11
Catering Establishments	76
Clean Air Act	37
Disinfection	4
Disinfestation	30
Drains tested	138
Factories (powered)	8
Food premises	885
Food inspections	76
Food & Drugs sampling	144
Food Poisoning	8
Hairdressers & Barbers	4
Health Education	7
Housing Acts 1964 & 1969 - Improvement Grants & Qualification Certificates	1242
Ice cream	61
Infectious Disease	27
Milk Sampling	68
Miscellaneous	371
Noise	94
Offices	120
Old Persons' Welfare	103
Outworkers	3
Pet Animals and Animal Boarding Kennels	11
Petroleum Storage	237
Pigeons	128
Ponds, ditches, accumulations	50
Premises inspected (general)	293
Premises reinspected or works in progress	573
Rats and mice, etc.	2396
Retail Shops	180
Riding Establishments	72
Sanitary conveniences on building sites	3
Shops Act 1950	46
Stables & Piggeries	5
Swimming Baths	38
Water supply or sampling	8
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	31

PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING

The 1969 Housing Act emphasised the Government's intention to underline the need for improvement and modernisation of existing properties, and gave these proposals equal, if not greater emphasis than the need for new house building.

Works for improving and repairing properties with the aid of Improvement Grants went well during the year under review and the number of completed grants again rose. Grants paid towards the 123 completed improvements totalled £54,410. With the owners of the properties paying pound for pound towards the improvements plus extra for additional items which did not rank for grant, well over £100,000 was spent on these works.

Following consideration of Circular 46/71 from the Secretary of State for the Environment the Council agreed that the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector should be designated "Improvement Officer" so as to ensure that applications are dealt with as efficiently as possible. The Health Department is the central point for dealing with enquiries from the public and this involves not merely handing out publicity material but providing a ready answer to specific enquiries.

A return was sent to the Department of the Environment towards the end of the year in accordance with Circular 50/72 when it was shown there were a minimum number of houses left within the district which would need Demolition or Closing Orders. It was estimated that some 850 properties within the Private Sector of housing needed the provision of standard amenities. It will be possible in the coming year to look closely at the figures from the 1971 Census to acquire further information on this subject.

Circular 77/72 from the Department of the Environment dealt with Parts III & IV of the Housing Finance Act 1972 - Controlled and Regulated Tenancies in the Private Sector.

This important piece of legislation will have a profound effect on tenanted properties.

Part III of the Housing Finance Act, 1972, supersedes Part III of the Housing Act 1969, and effects certain changes in the procedures for converting into regulated tenancies; by the issue of qualification certificates, those controlled tenancies which reach

the qualifying standard of amenity and repair. Part IV of the 1972 Act provides for a staged programme for converting the remaining controlled to regulated tenancies (other than those of dwellings where the owner has been notified that they have been formally classified as unfit), for phasing certain rent increases; for applications to be made to the Rent Officer by the local authority, and for rent agreements between landlords and tenants.

A full report was contained in the November report to the Health Committee.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply of the area is governed by two statutory bodies, and is excellent in quality and quantity. The Water Companies are constantly sampling the water, both from chemical and bacteriological points of view, therefore routine sampling by this Department is not considered necessary, and sampling is carried out only when there is a special reason for so doing.

The water supplied is not plumbo-solvent.

All the dwelling houses in the district have a piped supply direct to the houses from public water mains.

The natural fluoride content of the two supplies in the Urban District is as follows:-

Metropolitan Water Board 0.15 parts per million
East Surrey Water Company 0.15 parts per million

SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS RELATING TO CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION & CLOSING DURING 1972

Houses demolished during 1972	..	..	..	..	-
Houses previously unfit brought up to habitable standard	..				8
Houses where demolition orders operative	..	..			7
Houses closed	..	..	..	..	18
Houses where Closing Orders operative	..	..			8
Houses acquired by the Council awaiting demolition				..	2
Houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	..	..			3
Premises where undertakings given not to use as dwellings	..				7
Houses where action was commenced	..	..			-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS COMPLETED

The number of completed improvements where grant has been paid by the Council over the last nine years is as follows:

1964	..	52	1969	..	70
1965	..	72	1970	..	100
1966	..	78	1971	..	119
1967	..	75	1972	..	123
1968	..	66			

DETAILS OF ACTION TAKEN DURING 1972 UNDER
THE HOUSING ACT 1964 - COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT

Seven applications for compulsory improvement were received during the year. During 1972 the following actions resulted:-

(a)	Dwellings where improvements completed	..	7
(b)	Applications withdrawn by tenants	..	1
(c)	Representations notified to persons in control of dwellings	.. ..	7
(d)	Preliminary notices served	.. ..	7
(e)	Immediate improvement notices served	..	4

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III - QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

- (i) (Where dwelling already satisfies conditions relating to standard amenities and condition of repair)

Applications received	..	..	..	62
Certificates granted	..	..	..	55
" refused	..	..	..	9
" withdrawn	.	..	..	2

- (ii) (Where dwellings do not have all the standard amenities and are not in good repair)

Applications received	.	..	..	14
Certificates of approval granted (provisional).				27
Certificates granted	.	..	..	23

BUILDING STATISTICS

No. of houses completed by the Council during 1972	20
No. of houses built by private enterprise during 1972	181
No. of Council houses under construction ..	54
No. of private houses under construction ..	230

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received in respect of housing and drainage matters was ..	72
---	----

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices (written and verbal) in respect of housing and drainage matters ..	53
Housing Act, 1957, Section 16, Notices of Time and Place for consideration of condition of house	7
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, (2) Notification of Representations made in respect of dwelling for improvement	7
Housing Act, Section 170 and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 277, Notices requiring information as to ownership of premises	64
Housing Act, 1957, Section 17, Orders for closing of houses and demolitions	5
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, Preliminary Notice of Local Authorities' proposals for improvement of dwellings	7
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, Immediate Improvement Notices in respect of Dwellings not in Improvement Areas	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24 as amended by Section 15 of the Public Health Act, 1961, Notice of works for the maintenance of a length of public sewer	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39, Notice to drain building	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93, Abatement Notices in respect of nuisances ..	8
(Food Hygiene Notices please see page 73)	

CARAVANS

There are two permanent site licences in force for the stationing of single caravans, but only one site is in use.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following information, the inclusion of which is required by Circular 1/73 from the Department of Health & Social Security.

"FOUL DRAINAGE

Works continued on the Pumping Station at Cobham, but engineering difficulties prevented it from being completed as anticipated during the year. The difficulties have been overcome, however, and completion is expected in the early part of 1973.

The first phase of the Claygate soil sewerage scheme commenced in the latter part of the year. The phase costs £400,000 and is anticipated being completed within two years.

A sewer was laid in the Blackhills area, at present drained by cesspools. It will be operational when connections have been made to it in the early part of 1973, and will mean that 43 properties will be connected to the main sewerage system.

Design work was completed for the construction of a pumping station in Molesey Road, West Molesey, and contract works commenced at the end of the year. The station will replace an ejector unit which is old and difficult to maintain".

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATIONFOOD SAMPLING

During the year 144 samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis. Of the samples taken 3 were reported upon adversely and this represented 2.01 per cent of the total number.

SAMPLES TAKENAlcoholic Drinks

Ale
Cider
Guinness
Lager
Pilsner

Beverages

High protein drink
Instant coffee

Cereals and Cereal Products

Buckwheat flour
Cheese crispbread
Corn on the cob
Dinner rolls
Pizza
Ravioli
Rusk tea break
Rye crispbread
Spaghetti with sauce

Condiments and sauces

Cider vinegar
Corn relish
Ground pepper
Lemon mayonnaise
Malt vinegar
Mango chutney
Prawn cocktail dressing
Sauce provencale
Tartar sauce
Vinegar and oil dressing

Confectionery and chocolate

Sugar strands

Dairy Products

Butter milk
Cheese spread
Ice cream mix
Instant low fat milk
Lard
Low fat skimmed milk
Milk
Cheese
Strawberry cream fool

Drugs

Aspirin
Cold relief lemon drink
Insomnia tablets
Indigestion tablets
Junior aspirin
Junior aspro
Junior disprin
Linctus
Power over pain tablets
Vi tabs

Fish and Fish Products

Cod fillets
Cod roe
Mackerel steak
Mackerel in sauce

Flour Confectionery

Biscuits
Christmas pudding
Economix
Scone mix

SAMPLES TAKEN (continued)Food Supplements

Vitamins A D C tablets
Honeyvite

Fruit and Fruit Products

Currants
Dates
Dried apricots
Ground almonds
Mixed fruit
Peanut butter
Prunes
Stewed apples

Meat and Meat Products

Meat pie
Minced beef with onion and gravy
Pork sausages
Shepherds pie filling
Stewed steak in gravy
Steak and kidney pie

Meat and Fish Products

Pheasant pate

Miscellaneous

Apple and Lemon stuffing
Jelly cream
Marzipan

Oils and Fats

Beef suet
Cooking fat
Cooking oil
Lard
Margarine

Ready Meals

Ready dinner

Soft Drinks

Apple squash
Bitter lemon drink
Blackcurrant drink
Ginger ale
Milk shake flavouring
Shandy, lemon
Soda water

Spices and Flavouring

Curry paste
Curry powder
Goulash seasoning mix

Soups

Various

Sugar and Preserves

Angelica
Glace cherries
Guava jelly
Jam
Marmalade
Sugar
Sucron
Sugaree

Vegetable and Vegetable products

Mixed salad
Barmene spread
Soyapro
Soya flour

A further survey of pesticides residues in food commenced during the year. Three samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and these were found to be satisfactory.

Details of the samples reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst:-

<u>Sample No. and Description</u>	<u>Irregularity</u>	<u>Action taken or result</u>
No.26 (Informal) Guava Jelly	Contained Guava fruit 8 per cent when it should have a content of 30 per cent.	Letter sent to manufacturers in Jamaica. The Public Analyst to ascertain a further source of this commodity when a formal sample will be taken.
No.30 (Informal) Instant Low Fat milk (skimmed)	The sample contained moisture 5.3 per cent. Dried milk must not contain more than 5 per cent moisture.	Letter sent to retailers and manufacturers who apologised. Remainder of stock withdrawn as shelf life had been exceeded by four weeks.
No.51 (Informal) Blackcurrant drink	The sample was fermenting and contained alcohol 0.47 per cent proof spirit. The sulphur dioxide concentration was insufficient to prevent yeast growth.	Letter sent to vendors resulted in their withdrawing remaining stock and ceasing to deal with the manufacturers. The manufacturers have apologised and said that one bottling run became contaminated by yeasts. The machinery is to be sterilised before re-use.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following is a list of diseased or otherwise unsound meat and other foods which were inspected and surrendered from food premises in the district and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

	<u>lbs.</u>
Beef	4
Lamb	3
Mutton	4
Pork	8
Sausages, pork & beef	160
Steak	10
Tomatoes	1
Veal	7

	<u>pkts.</u>
Beef, corned	7
Beef, roast	15
Biscuits	1467
Butter	678
Cake	30
Cherries, Glace	1
Chicken drumsticks	24
Chocolate	1
Curry powder	1
Crisps	1
Dates	1
Dripping	1
Fat, cooking	2
Flour	102
Fondants, Pastel	1
Fruit, dried	55
Ginger	62
Jellies	107
Lard	313
Margarine	58
Mayonnaise	15
Mousse	114
Pastry	144
Pate	55
Peel	56
Potatoes	4
Potato, mash	4

FOOD INSPECTION (continued)

	<u>pkts.</u>
Rice	6
Salt	11
Suet	32
Soups	27
Sugar	70
Soda	12
Sweets	69
Tea	636
Tomatoes	3
Frozen goods (Misc.)	5777

A number of deep frozen units and refrigerators in retail shops broke down during the course of the year and resulted in the de-frosting of packets of various foods and the spoilage of meat - all of which were surrendered on a voluntary basis.

	<u>Bottles & jars</u>
Coca Cola	1
Cream of tartar	1
Cream, double	74
Curd, lemon	1
Ginger ale	7
Honey	1
Juice, apple	5
" orange	18
" grapefruit	36
Limeade	1
Milk	3
Onions	2
Fickle, Branston	7
Sauce, Daddies	1
Sauce, tomato	6
Sauce, soya	2
Sandwich spread	4
Tomato puree	16

	<u>Tins</u>
Apples	42
Apricots	21
Asparagus	3
Assorted tinned foods	54
Baby foods	43
Baked beans	111
Beefburgers	33

FOOD INSPECTION (continued)

	<u>Tins</u>
Beetroot	2
Blackberries	2
Cabbage, red	1
Carrots	43
Cheese and ham	1
Chocolate drink	17
Coffee	2
Coffee mate	1
Corned beef	18
Corn	2
Cornflour	3
Cream	13
Curry	5
Curry powder	2
Custards	45
Egg & tomato	1
Fruit cocktail and salad	56
Gherkins	4
Gooseberries	2
Grapefruit	20
Grapefruit juice	1
Ham	12
Ham and pork	8
Hot dogs	1
Marmalade	8
Lamb curry	8
Lentils	3
Loganberries	7
Luncheon meat	19
Mackerel	1
Mandarines	7
Meatballs	6
Meat pudding	1
Milk powder	27
Mushrooms	1
Mutton, corned	1
Noodles	4
Olives, stuffed	1
Onions	2
Peaches	158
Pears	52
Peas	215
Piefillings	18
Pilchards	16

FOOD INSPECTION (continued)

	<u>Tins</u>
Pineapple	63
Plums	2
Pork roll, stuffed	1
Potatoes	7
Prawns	1
Prunes	4
Raspberries	1
Rhubarb	1
Rice	64
Salmon	24
Snack meal	1
Soups	197
Spaghetti	106
Sponge pudding	13
Spinach	2
Steak and kidney	2
Steak, minced	48
Steak, stewed	133
Strawberries	1
Tinned drinks	25
Tomatoes	135
Tomato juice	4
Tuna	4
Vegetables mixed	9
Various damaged tins	37
	<u>Packs</u>
Ice cream	492

COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Members of the public complained about fifty-four articles of food or drink and these were examined by Inspectors. This shows a decrease of twelve over last year's figures.

A number of the complaints were reported to the Health Committee and some warning letters were sent. In respect of the following articles, legal proceedings resulted.

Bottles of Milk

- (1) Contained pieces and particles of glass. The dairy was fined £100 and costs of £12 were awarded to the Council.
- (2) Contained pieces and particles of glass. The dairy was fined £75 and costs of £12 were awarded to the Council.

Pork Pie

A pork pie contained a piece of metal embedded in the meat. The manufacturer was fined £50 and costs of £20 were awarded to the Council.

POULTRY INSPECTION

(1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district	.. .. .	1
(2) Number of visits to these premises	..	32
(3) Total number of birds processed during the year		24,000
(4) Type of birds processed	.. ..	broilers & capons
(5) Percentages of live birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	.. ..	4%
(6) Weight of poultry meat condemned as unfit for human consumption	.. .. .	296 lbs.
(7) Comments on poultry processing and inspections:-		

There is one poultry processing premises situated within the District. Slaughter takes place usually twice a week during the night in order that poultry is delivered fresh to market early in the morning. Evisceration is not carried out on the premises.

ICE CREAM

During the year 54 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination (Methylene Blue Test). The results were as follows:-

<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Provisional grade</u>	<u>Rate % of the total number of samples taken.</u>
22	1	40.74
10	2	18.52
20	3	37.04
2	4	3.70

Prepacked ice-cream does not as a rule give rise to trouble from the bacteriological point of view. Attention is therefore mainly directed to food premises which sell ice-cream loose from open containers.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONSDealers' Licences

The following numbers of Dealers' Pre-packed Milk Licences were in force at the end of 1972.

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	41
Licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	22
Licences to use the designation "Untreated"	8
Licences to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	41
Number of Milk Distributors registered in the area	41
Number of premises registered as Dairies (not being Dairy Farms)	2

Milk Sampling

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Result</u>
Pasteurised milk: Submitted for phosphatase and methylene blue test	45	Satisfactory
Sterilised milk: Submitted for turbidity test	7	Satisfactory

Brucella Abortus

The organism brucella abortus is responsible for contagious abortion in animals and undulant fever in man.

Tests for the presence of this organism were made in respect of 7 samples of untreated milk.

All the tests proved negative.

Dirty Milk Bottles

In the year under review two complaints were received. One dairy was concerned in connection with these complaints.

A warning letter was sent in one case and no action was taken. In the second case the analyst's report indicated there was a flaw in the glass of the bottle and that the milk was quite normal.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960/70

There are 16 private schools within the district, 15 of which provide a mid-day lunch for pupils. Visits have been made and inspections carried out to all the schools concerned and full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations has now been met.

Greater care is now taken by multiple concerns and individual shopkeepers to rotate their stocks in a methodical manner, also to check expiry dates on foodstuffs when delivery is being made. In one instance out-of-date stock was in the process of being unloaded when the shopkeeper noticed the date stamped on the packets concerned, had in fact expired.

Food delivery vehicles are checked on a regular basis. In the case of bread vans special compartments are provided to hold returned stale bread and cakes, the majority of vehicles inspected were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Improvements in licensed premises are continuing, both in regard to glass washing behind the bars and the enlargement and improvement of kitchens. Brewery Companies concerned have been most co-operative in this respect and are spending a great deal of money to improve facilities, the number of licensed premises in which cooked meals are now obtainable has increased considerably in recent months.

It has not been found necessary to take formal proceedings for contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, all necessary remedial works have been carried out by informal action.

The number of complaints in relation to unfit food has decreased over the past year and it is hoped this trend will continue. During the year a local Clean Food Exhibition was staged at the Central Library and lectures were given to Women's Organisations on this subject. Education of the food handler is all important and it is the attitude of these people that ultimately determines the standard of food hygiene.

There are three National Health Service hospitals and ten residential homes in the district. The kitchens have been inspected in connection with the preparation and service of meals. A reasonable standard of hygiene was found in all of these premises, but improvements in layout have been suggested to the Hospital Management Board.

The current redevelopment of Sandown Park has resulted in a number of changes in future catering techniques, discussions have been held with the consultant architects to achieve these improvements. The safe handling of food and drink for thousands of race-goers is a major undertaking and one that requires constant supervision by the department.

The following table shows the number of food premises in the district which are subject to these regulations:-

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	20
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	30
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	54
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	52
Fishmongers & Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	16
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	29
General Food Stores	..	..	..	..	..	78
Hotels & Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	58
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	30
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	44
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	..	11
Frozen Food Centres	..	..	..	..	..	5
Industrial and other organisations' Canteens						40
Total						467

Food Hygiene (written and verbal) Notices served . 113

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Whilst no slaughtermen are employed in this area, there was one on the Register who received a licence for the year.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in this district. Three samples of frozen liquid egg were taken for the Alpha-Amylase test to check the efficiency of pasteurisation and these were found to be satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Fifteen complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, the main source being from industrial premises close to residential property.

It was necessary to serve one formal notice. The number of complaints bears no resemblance to the time spent in solving noise nuisances.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

Observations continued at the remaining volumetric station in Thames Ditton during the Winter months.

There were no unusual weather conditions and pollution readings remained consistent throughout the recording period.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Investigations were made at various premises regarding Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1958. No action was found to be necessary.

General and routine inspections continued throughout the year. The change of occupiers has increased during the year and also the number of premises being registered for the first time.

Difficulty is being experienced in securing registration of premises even though information as to the need to register is given on the Land Charges search form.

It is found that the general provisions of the Act appear to be better known to employers now. Any deficiencies found lacking at premises are of a minor nature, i.e. first aid outfits, thermometers etc.

When contraventions are found, notices are served and reinspections made to ensure compliance with the notices.

A number of accidents were reported during the year and in each case an investigation was made. Action was taken when appropriate.

The first table following is the annual report made to the Department of Employment.

The second table is an analysis of accidents which have been reported over the twelve months.

The third table shows the analysis of contraventions found during the inspection of premises and in respect of which notices have been sent.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Annual report made to the Department of Employment for the period
1st January to 31st December 1972.

TABLE I

A. REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	11	196	26
Retail shops	12	366	62
Wholesale shops warehouses	2	4	4
Catering estab- lishments open to the public, canteens	-	43	5
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	25	609	97
<p align="center">B. NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 348</p>			

C. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,680
Retail shops	1,393
Wholesale departments, warehouses	60
Catering establishments open to the public	417
Canteens	55
Fuel Storage depots	-
Total	4,605
Total Males	2,058
Total Females	2,547

TABLE II

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole- sale Ware- houses	Catering Establishments open to public, & Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	1	-	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	-	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	1	-	-	-	-
Fires and Explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	1	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE III
ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions		
4	Cleanliness	..	3
5	Overcrowding	..	1
6	Temperature	..	6
7	Ventilation	..	6
8	Lighting	..	3
9	Sanitary conveniences	..	1
10	Washing facilities	..	10
11	Supply of drinking water	..	-
12	Clothing accommodation	..	-
13	Sitting facilities	..	-
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	..	-
15	Eating facilities	..	-
16	Floors, passages and stairs	..	13
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	..	11
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	..	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	..	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	..	-
24	First aid	..	13
49	Failure to give notification of employment	..	14
50	Abstract of Act	..	17
-	Hoists and lifts	..	12
	Other matters	..	9
	TOTAL		119

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health: Part I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	215	8	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	240	8	4	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found:

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a)Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	4	-	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	-

There is a nil return under Part VIII of the Factory Act (Sections 110 and 111), which deals with outwork.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

CONTROL OF RATS & MICE

Tabulated below are details of information required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year under review the total number of complaints received by the Department was 617.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1972

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ..	26,557	32
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	630	6
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	588	5
(ii) Mice	42	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	80	1
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	54	1
(ii) Mice	26	2
Number of sewers infested by rats during the year	-	-

CONTROL OF FOXES

Mr. R.J. Clarke, previously employed as a Technical Assistant in the Department and a Specialist in fox control, continued to do this work and dealt with 3 complaints during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During 1972, 73 premises within the Urban District were licensed to store 343,666 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and Petroleum Mixtures.

There are 4 self-service stations in the district, 1 at Cobham, (unattended), 2 at Molesey and 1 at Esher (attended).

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERSCOMPLAINTS

The number received re miscellaneous health matters during the year was	327
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NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices	11
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DISINFECTION

Following cases of infectious disease, disinfection was carried out in respect of rooms or bedding at 3 premises.

SPRAYING OF PONDS AND DITCHES

The routine spraying of stagnant water with oil for the control of mosquitoes was carried out as usual.

SWIMMING POOLS

Inspections were made during the swimming season and water samples were taken at public pools and at those used by schools.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964-1970

This legislation provides a system of licensing and inspection by the local authority of establishments at which a business of letting out horses on hire for riding, or for use in providing instruction in riding, is carried on.

Four premises were licensed during the year.

The licences were granted following reports on the animals and the premises by Miss Bunting, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Council for this specific duty.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals, and the main provisions relate to their accommodation in regard to construction, size of quarters, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, etc. The consultant Veterinary Surgeon under this Act is Miss S.J. Stewart, B.V.M.S., M.R.C.V.S.

One licence was granted during the year under review.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three applications were received and three licences were granted for the year 1972.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is none registered within the Urban District.

RAINFALL

Table showing rainfall in the district during 1972 taken at
Esher Water Pollution Control Works:-

					<u>Total Rainfall</u>
					<u>Inches</u>
January	..	..	..	..	1.93
February	..	..	..	..	1.95
March	..	..	..	..	2.25
April	..	..	..	..	1.60
May	..	..	..	..	1.09
June	..	..	..	..	0.63
July	..	..	..	..	0.87
August	..	..	..	..	0.51
September	..	..	..	..	1.32
October	..	..	..	..	0.57
November	..	..	..	..	2.13
December	..	..	..	..	2.46
Total					17.31

Compared with the figures for the previous year this is a decrease of 6.40 of an inch.

The average yearly rainfall for the past five years was 24.06.



